

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	USSR (Moscow Oblast)	REPORT NO.	[REDACTED]
SUBJECT	Layout of Zavod 393 at Krasnogorsk	DATE DISTR.	29 April 1953
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		25X1X	

SITE LAYOUT

1. The points located on the sketch on page 10 are:

Point 1 LAKE

The lake is about 800 - 1000 meters long and 100 meters wide at the widest point, and is used only for bathing. The shores are sandy and muddy and partially covered with reed, the lake-shore being steep on the west side and flat on the north and east sides. It is dammed on the south side by a six-meter-high, earth embankment, and the depth of the water is not much over three meters. The lake is fed by a small creek which enters from the north and leaves through a small spillway on the south side.

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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

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Point 1a BATHHOUSE

A run-down shack made of wood, approximately 4 x 4 meters; it is used by the local population as an outhouse only.

Point 2 BARRACKS

Six or eight one-floor buildings made of lumber; were used until the end of 1949 as PW enclosures and now house a detachment of Soviet soldiers. All barracks are of the same size - about 20 meters long and 5 meters wide. No connection exists between this military installation and Zavod 393. The barracks area is surrounded by barbed wire which was put here when this was a PW enclosure.

Point 3 DAM

A 3-meter-wide dirt road leads over a dam which is approximately 50 meters long, with hand-operated sluice, and connects with the main road [see point 62, page 107] on the west and another 3-meter-wide dirt road on the east.

Point 4 DWELLING HOUSE

A wooden, one-story, frame house is located here.

Point 5 CREEK

One-meter-wide, shallow creek comes from the lake [see point 1 page 107].

Point 6) HOSPITAL
Point 7)

Two brick structures, two stories high, with almost flat roofs, serve as hospitals for Krasnogorsk and surrounding area. This hospital, which is not connected with Zavod 393, is equipped with approximately 300 beds, surgical rooms, etc. Cleanliness and layout do not compare favorably with Western hospitals.

Point 8 HOSPITAL BUILDINGS

Two one-story, brick buildings house kitchens and supply rooms for the hospital.

Point 9 BUILDING

A one-story brick structure, 20 meters long and 10 meters wide, is used for the storage and sale of petroleum to the population.

Point 10 BUILDING

Two-story frame building, houses a carpentry and laundry serving the population of Krasnogorsk.

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Point 11 ROAD

A 4-meter-wide dirt road separates plant area from hospital area
/see points 6, 7, & 8, page 10/.

Point 11a ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

A four-story brick structure, inside plant area, 60 meters long, houses the finance, accounting, and bookkeeping offices of Zavod 393, and a trade school for apprentices of the plant.

Point 12 RESEARCH & EXPERIMENTAL STATION

A three-story brick building with a semi-flat roof, 120 meters long and 20 meters wide. Was erected in 1909 and represents one of the oldest structures of Zavod 393. The south wing was added around 1930. The following offices and laboratories are located in the building:

South Wing: Designing offices for photogrammetry (under Belayev) on the second floor.

Designing offices for antiaircraft data computers (under General Nikolayev) on the third floor.

North Wing: Experimental and testing shops on the first floor, laboratory for photocells and display room for photogrammetric equipment on second floor, artillery laboratory on third floor.

Center Part: Large reception hall on first floor, laboratory for photoscales on second floor, electro-laboratory on third floor.

West Wing: Offices of plant manager and staff on first floor, dining rooms and assembly halls on second floor.

The entire building is occupied exclusively by Soviet personnel. All laboratories were installed by German specialists in 1947 with equipment from Zeiss, Jena. We worked there until the fall of 1948, when we were moved to another building /see point 27, page 10/, leaving all equipment for use by the Soviets. No German personnel was permitted to enter this station thereafter, except by special permission. The main entrance to the building is located on the west side; a secondary entrance in the east part. The building is guarded 24 hours by guards armed with pistols, who are stationed in front of each door inside the building.

Point 15 BUILDING

A two-story brick house outside the plant enclosure serves as quarters for unmarried male and female personnel of Zavod 393.

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Point 14 BUILDING

A two-story brick structure inside the plant houses passenger car and truck repair shops. About 15 Soviet mechanics work there.

Point 15 BUILDING

A smaller brick building is located here.

Point 16 SHACK

A one-story brick shack stores small and medium-sized electric motors and equipment from the Zeiss works in Jena.

Point 17 BARRACKS

A small, one-story wooden barracks outside the plant is used for living quarters.

Point 18 BUILDING

Two- or three-story municipal brick buildings outside the plant enclosure house the post office, savings bank, and city finance offices.

Point 19 BUILDING

A one-story frame house serves as billeting office for workers and employees of Zavod 393.

Point 20 BUILDING

A frame house, two stories high, villa-type building, houses the administrative offices of the plant.

Point 21 RECEPTION OFFICE AND GUARD HOUSE

A wooden structure where two Soviet employees work, serves as reception office for plant visitors. I am not familiar with the system used for admittance of visitors. Opposite the reception office is a small wooden guard house which visitors must pass after clearance by the reception office. Soviet employees use this gate. Two to four guards carrying pistols are stationed there.

Point 22 GATE

A two-winged factory gate, wood, 3 meters high and 4 meters wide, where two to four guards are on duty, serves as the main gate for motor traffic from and to the plant. There is little passenger traffic.

Point 23 GARAGE

A one-story brick building, 30 to 40 meters long and 15 meters wide, and used mainly for trucks, serves as the plant garage.

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Point 24 FREIGHT STATION

Two concrete loading ramps, 100 and 150 meters long and 3 meters wide with roof attached to a one-story brick building, serve Zavod 393. Concrete freight storage rooms, about 12 meters deep, are attached to a ramp, with sliding doors locked when not in use. Freight traffic is comparatively small and the station is used occasionally to dump coal, opposite the ramp. I did not observe special loading or unloading equipment. Two steam-operated plant locomotives haul freight cars from the Payshino Station, approximately 2 km from the freight station, to Zavod 393. Not all loading and unloading of freight takes place at the ramps, for I often noticed trucks loading in front of workshops or elsewhere inside plant.

Point 25)Point 26) WORKSHOPS

Two one-story brick buildings, each about 200 meters long and 30 to 40 meters wide, are used in the manufacture of parts for commercial cameras, aerial cameras, and other products of Zavod 393 unknown to me. I have never entered any of these buildings and therefore cannot know the type of machines used, but observed through windows milling shops, turning sections, forge and molding departments.

Point 27 MAIN WORKSHOP

A five-story, huge brick building, semi-flat roof, 350-400 meters long and about 20 meters wide, contains many shops and represents the central production building of plant. This building has four entrances on its east side and one entrance on the west side. All doors are guarded by plant police. I estimate that perhaps 1000 Soviet workers are employed here.

I know that an optical workshop, assembly halls for commercial and aerial cameras, mirror manufacturing departments, and boiler rooms are located here. I have never entered any of these departments and am unable to indicate the size of departments, types of machines in use, etc. All German designing offices, laboratories, and workshops were located on the ground floor of the north wing and we entered the building through a specified door in groups, accompanied by a Soviet employee from the personnel section. At times this security measure was lax and we proceeded singly from gate to building. The following German offices and shops were located there: two mechanical workshops, one optical test laboratory, mathematical offices, several designing offices, laboratory for photocells, electro-laboratories, optical workshops, crystal labs, and administrative offices. [See report [REDACTED] on personnel and organization.]

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Point 28 HEATING PLANT

A two-story brick building, with a 20-meter-high sheet metal chimney, houses the plant and foundry.

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Point 29 GATE

A two-winged wooden factory gate about 3 meters high and 4 meters wide is guarded and infrequently used.

Point 30 PERSONNEL GATE

A one-story wooden barracks, 40 meters long and 10 meters wide, serves as the main gate and check point for Soviet workers and German specialists. Passes issued to German specialists were maroon-colored and made of a type of linen used for bookbinding. [See sketch, page 10--memory sketch of pass for Zavod 393.] Each morning the German specialists picked up their passes individually at the outer part of the gate and a Soviet woman from the personnel or security office directed the Soviet guards to check our passes and permit entry. All passes were returned again to the same office after working hours. Soviet workers carried a pass similar in size and composition but of dark green color. In addition they carried a small, stenciled tag of various shapes, determined by the shift the worker was assigned to. Both passes and tags are presented by the Soviet worker when entering or leaving the plant. Passes and tags remain in their possession.

Point 31 RAILROAD TRACKS

Single-gauge, standard Soviet-size railroad tracks connect the loading ramp [see point 24, page 10] with the village of Pavshino, which is approximately 2 km distant and situated on the main railroad line, Moscow-Riga. The track is in bad condition and little or no repair work was done.

Point 32 PALISADE

A 3-meter-high fence, made of boards and crowned with barbed wire 1/2 meter high, surrounds the entire plant area. Floodlights installed and spaced 50 meters apart around the entire fence are turned on during the entire night, illuminating brightly a 10-meter-wide strip inside the palisade. Two or three guard towers are located along the fence [see point 32, page 10] on strategic spots, and rifle-carrying guards along the palisade occasionally climb towers to survey the area. The palisade, towers, guards, and floodlights closely resemble a concentration camp.

Point 32a GUARD TOWERS

Two guard towers [see point 32, on page 10] are located here. A third tower, whose exact location I cannot recall, is located on the west side of the plant.

Point 33 RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Five-story-high brick buildings on south side of city of Krasnogorsk house employees and workers of Zavod 393.

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Point 34 BATHHOUSE

A municipal building, two stories high, is used as a bathhouse for the local population.

Point 35 TRANSFORMER STATION

A 3-meter-high wire fence surrounds the transformer station serving the city of Krasnogorsk. The area is uncovered and the equipment appears well taken care of. I do not know whether the station also supplies Zavod 393. High tension wires leading to the station are supported by wooden masts and run southwest to northeast.

Point 36 FACTORY KITCHEN

A two-story brick building outside plant enclosure houses kitchens and dining rooms open to workers of Zavod 393 and the public.

Point 37)
Point 38) RESIDENTIAL SETTLEMENT

Seven five-story brick buildings house employees and workers of Zavod 393.

Point 39 CLINIC

A two-story brick building houses a clinic for Soviet children with tubercular diseases.

Point 40 FIRST AID STATION

A two-story brick building contains a municipal first aid station.

Point 41 BUILDING

A four-story brick building under plant supervision is used as a training station for apprentices for Zavod 393.

Point 42 PUMP STATION

A one-story brick structure serves as a pumping station and distribution point for spring water for the city of Krasnogorsk. The area is surrounded by a 3-meter-high wire fence with barbed wire on top, and guarded 24 hours by rifle-carrying guards.

Point 43 SETTLEMENT

Twelve to fifteen two-story, wooden frame houses are used as quarters for workers and employees of plant.

Point 44 FIRE HOUSE

A one-story brick building 30 meters long contains two fire trucks serving the plant as well as the city of Krasnogorsk. The trucks are painted bright red and seem in good condition.

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Point 45 BAKERY

A one-story brick building contains a bakery.

Point 46 BUILDING

A four-story brick building is used as a residence.

Point 47 BARRACKS

Two or three one-story, wooden barracks are used for the storage of produce.

Point 48 BUILDING

A four-story brick building is used as a residence.

Point 49 CLUB HOUSE

A two-story brick building houses movie and club rooms for workers of Zavod 393.

POINT 50 CLINIC STATION

A one-story wooden building, under supervision of the clinic [see point 6, on page 10], is utilized for the treatment of tubercular patients.

POINT 51 RECRUITMENT OFFICE

Two one-story brick buildings house military personnel who probably recruit Soviet males for military service.

Point 52 SETTLEMENT

Three to five two-story brick buildings house employees and workers of plant.

Point 53 SETTLEMENT

Six five-story residential brick buildings are located here.

Point 54 BUILDING

Three-story residential brick building is located here.

Point 55 SCHOOL

A new, four-story brick building finished in 1950 contains a gymnasium for boys and girls from 10 to 17 years of age.

Point 56 BUNKER

This half-submerged concrete building was used by the Soviets during World War II as a shelter and is now a mortuary for the clinic [see point 6, page 10].

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Point 57 BUILDING

A two-story, half-brick, half-frame structure houses maternity wards of clinic and personnel section of Zavod 393.

Point 58 BUILDING

A one-story frame house belongs to clinic. No information.

Point 59 MILITARY BUILDING

This one-story building houses military offices.

Point 60 BUILDING

Unknown

Point 61 GATE

A factory gate is located here. There is little passenger and truck traffic.

Point 62 PLANT STREET NET

Streets in plant area are about 4 meters wide with paved roads around the main buildings only. Roads are illuminated by arc-type lamps.

Point 63 ROADS OUTSIDE PLANT

A six-meter-wide main road, only partially paved, with branches, runs through the city of Krasnogorsk and leads to the Moscow-Riga highway located about 1-and-one-half km to the west of Zavod 393. Roads are in fair condition.

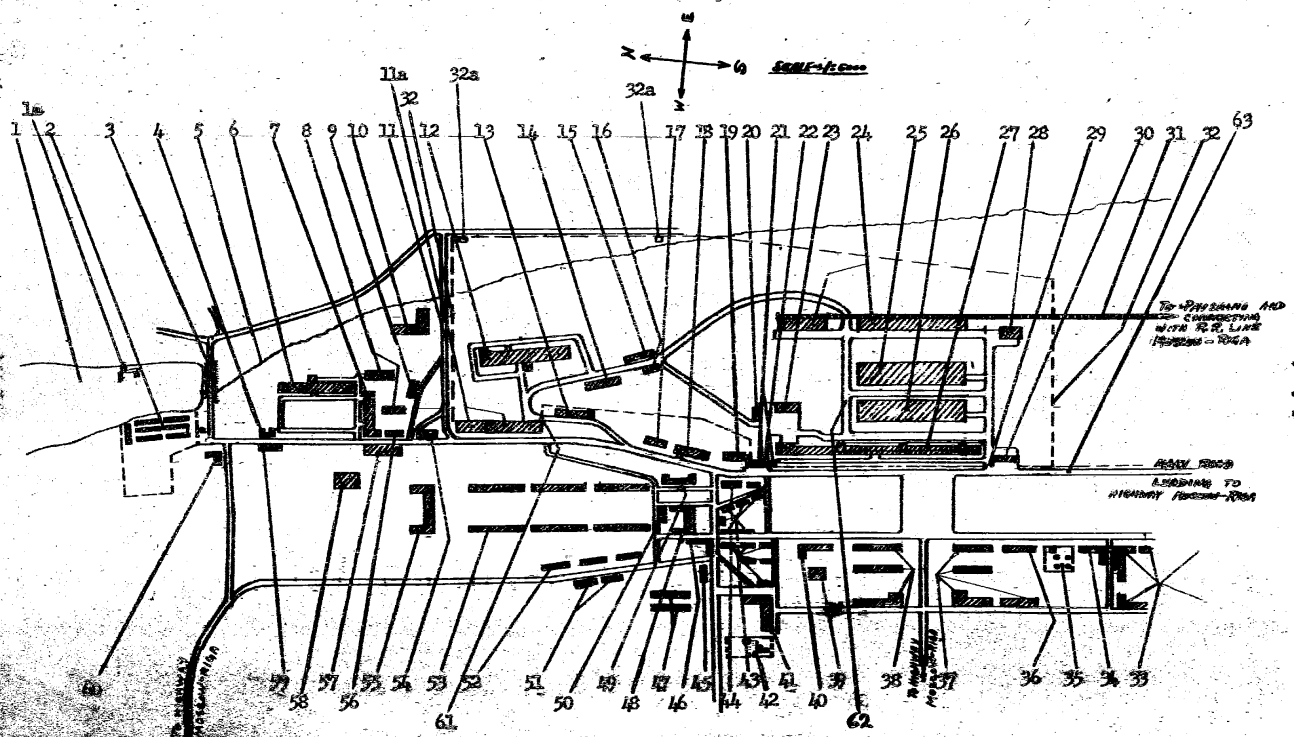
Security

2. I estimate that approximately 150 guards, 70% of them women, and varying in age from 20 to 40 years, are stationed at Zavod 393. I observed special security measures around buildings which contain the Soviet laboratories and design offices [see point 12, on page 10]. Guards, who seem to work in three shifts, watch gates, palisade, buildings, and plant area continuously. Male guards wear air-force-blue uniforms with brass buttons and visor-type caps of khaki color. Female guards wear air-force-blue blouses, skirts, and black, basque-type caps. Nearly all guards carry pistols or rifles and are responsible to the chief of the plant police, who takes his orders from the office of Internal Security. Occasional searches of German personnel and Soviet workers were conducted at irregular intervals when leaving the plant.
3. The pass permitting entry into the plant [see sketch, page 11] was maroon colored. I have located the following points on it: 1) passport picture, 2) small red cloth binding folded in from outer cover, 3) factory seal, 4) fold, 5) printed inscription, 6) printed arabic number, 7) printed, red, diagonal stripe, 8) arabic number in ink, starting with #50 [REDACTED], 9) signature of Soviet official, 10) white background. In addition the pass bore the first and last name of the bearer.

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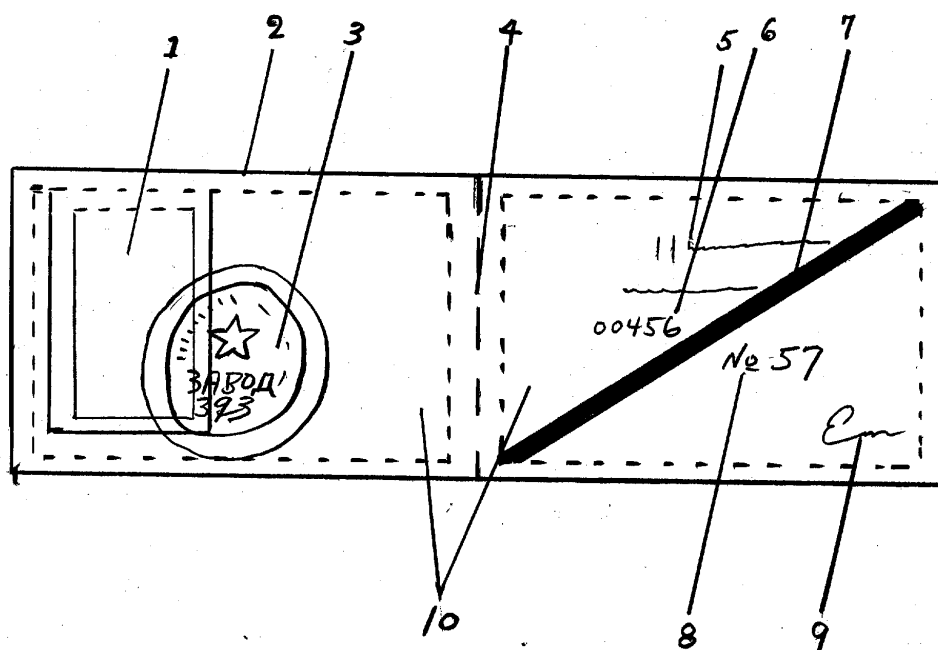
**MEMORY SKETCH OF
Zarya 393, Krasnodar
AND SURROUNDING AREA**



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SKETCH OF PASS ISSUED TO GERMAN SPECIALISTS AT ZAVOD #393 -
KRASNOGORSK - USSR



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